

and to the Affair once and for all. On July 7, primed with papers provided by Colonel Henry and in which he foolishly believed, he delivered an extraordinary speech which the Chamber of Deputies enthusiastically ordered to be placarded throughout France. In this effusion, in which Dreyfus was alleged to have confessed his guilt, use was again made of the Schwarzkoppen-Panizzardi forgeries, as well as of the paper about a spy called D, to which reference has been made previously. According to Cavaignac, those documents ended the affair for ever, and Zola therefore might be finally judged and condemned.

The novelist's appeal on the question of jurisdiction had been rejected on June 16, a new trial at Versailles being fixed for July 18. In the interval, that is on July 9, two days after Cavaignac's declarations, the three handwriting experts succeeded in the proceedings they had brought against Zola for libel. He was sentenced to undergo two months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of two thousand francs, and damages to the extent of five thousand francs to each plaintiff. But an appeal being entered, execution did not allow immediately. On July 16, two days before returning to Versailles, Zola issued a fresh manifesto, this time in the form of a letter to M. Brisson, the new Prime Minister, to whom he upbraided for lending himself to Cavaignac's mock inquiry into the Dreyfus case and attaching

importance to
 he alleged confession of the unhappy prisoner
 of Devil's
 island. Since then we have learnt from M.
 Brisson him-
 self^d that he had to contend with many
 difficulties, the pres-
 idure exercised by President Faure, who was
 entirely on the
 side of the Militarists, the deceit and trickery of
 his colleague

* (^t Souvenirs," by Henri Brisson, published "by

*'Le Sicle," 1903.

ibetter is in "La Verit6 en. Marclie,"